

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER.

JOHN T. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1890.

Hereafter Saturday will be the regular publication day for the Gazette, instead of Wednesday, as heretofore.

One Company of Dragoons under Lieut. Pigrum, left Santa Fe on Saturday last for Fort Defiance, where we presume the forces for the campaign, which Col. Fauntleroy has been positively ordered to make against the Navajoes, will rendezvous before marching against the Indians.

The mail from Independence arrives regularly on schedule time, coming through in fourteen and fifteen days.

CAPTURED.—Last week the people of Santa Clara thought they had captured a real live Navajoe. Subsequent developments, however, proved him to be a Mexican who had been with the tribe a long while and who had become identified with them in language and modes of life.

Having proposed conduct the citizens of Santa Clara to a place to where there were a party of Navajoes, the proposition was accepted and quite a number went out to see what could be done in the premises. When they had arrived at near where the Indians were supposed to be, the prisoner began to give signals of the approach of the pursuers, and he was immediately shot down. The Indians were not to be found.

A GENEROUS RESPONSE.—The citizens of Santa Fe in less than one day subscribed more than the estimated expense of maintaining for two months the company of Mounted Volunteers which will go from this county with the Regiment to the Navajoe country. This is a commendable liberality for which our citizens are entitled to great credit. If all the counties come up to the work as freely and generously there will be no difficulty in getting the Regiment into the field.

We understand the companies are all being promptly filled and that many more volunteers than were contemplated by the resolutions of the general convention have indicated a willingness to enter the service. Let the ball be kept in motion.

COMPLETION OF THE CAPITOL.—Judge Houghton has been appointed Commissioner to superintend the completion of the new Capitol building. The appropriation made by a law of the last session of Congress is \$60,000, but none of the money can be expended until estimates &c. of the cost of the work are submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The estimates will be sent on immediately but we presume none of the work will be done this fall.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER.—A man by the name of Hepper was on Tuesday committed to our jail on a charge of having murdered a Mexican citizen in Taos on the 9th inst. The prisoner had come from Pike's Peak and been in Taos but a few days before he committed the offence. He was brought to the jail of this county for safe keeping, the one at Taos not being regarded as secure.

COL. FAUNTLEROY HAS REFUSED TO FURNISH THE VOLUNTEER COMPANIES WITH AMMUNITION ON ANY TERMS. The volunteers proposed to purchase, borrow, or receive it as a donation, all of which propositions were ungenerously declined on the part of the Colonel. This will put the regiment to great inconvenience but will not prevent their making the campaign against the Navajoes.

Since our last issue we have no further particulars in reference to the outrage committed by the Indians on the mail party upon the Jornada del Muerto, except that the bodies were taken to Ft. Craig for internment. The corpses when found were in a horribly mutilated condition, showing that the vengeance of the savages was not gratified by depriving the unfortunate men of their lives.

Mr. Devers had been engaged in the mail service in this country for many years and from the affability of his manners and prompt business habits had accumulated around him numerous friends. In his death, Santa Fe has lost a valuable member and the service in which he was engaged a faithful and efficient employee.

THE EXECUTION.—Yesterday the 14th inst. Rogers, who was convicted of murder at the last term of the District Court, expiated his crime on the gallows. During his confinement in jail, after sentence of death was passed upon him, he insisted that he committed the deed in self defence and that his conviction was brought about by wrongful testifying, and to this he adhered up to the hour of his death. In the trying scenes of yesterday he is said to have exhibited an extraordinary degree of calmness. At the gallows he calmly gave directions as the mode of procedure; bade his acquaintances farewell, warning them against the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors; joined the Rev. S. Gorman, who administered to him religious consolation in his dying moments, in prayer; requested Sheriff Baca to fasten his hands behind his, furnishing his own pocket handkerchief for the purpose; said he had lived like a man and was not now afraid to die. At 12 o'clock precisely, the wagon moved, the table upon which he stood went over, and the spirit departed to another and it is hoped, a better world.

Several hundred citizens went out to witness the solemn scene and we are informed their conduct was such as the occasion demanded. The greatest decorum pervaded the entire assembly.

Thus ended the life of a fellow creature, in regard to the merits of whose punishment there exists in the minds of the public a variety of opinions.

NEW DRESS.

Being a little proud of the appearance we make to day, decked out in an entire new dress we cannot refrain from directing the attention of the reader to it. The Gazette now will compare favorably with any of the Western Weeklies in size and mechanical execution. It is such a paper as the wants of New Mexico demand and it is our intention to make of it a journal that will merit the patronage of the entire Territory. There is no mistake but the Gazette is a fixed fact, that is not to pass away in a few weeks or a few months. It will be regularly and permanently issued and those who wish to subscribe need entertain no fears that they will be "taken in" for any portion of the amount of their subscription money. This we guarantee without equivocation.

The enterprise which we have undertaken is one that should meet with encouragement from the public. Without a newspaper no community can prosper, is a proposition that has long since been established by experience. And to make the paper useful in the highest degree it is necessary that it should be liberally patronized. It is to be hoped therefore, that all the friends of the Territory who wish it the greatest amount of welfare, will exert themselves in behalf of the Gazette and send up a list of subscribers that will remunerate us for our expense and labor and which will enable us to make it even yet more useful and creditable to the Territory.

Those who desire to read the proceedings of the Legislature will do well to send in their names immediately. It is our intention to give a full and complete report of the proceedings of that body in order that the constituents may know what their representatives do during their sojourn in the Capitol.

Our enlarged form will enable us to accommodate advertisers on a more liberal scale than heretofore. Merchants and others will please take notice of this fact and embrace the opportunity to let their business be known to their customers. Business men need not be told that money invested in advertising always returns with large interest.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The reader is aware that measures have been adopted to raise a regiment of mounted volunteers for the purpose of chastising the Navajoe Indians. All the published proceedings of public meetings manifest the feelings which inspire the people of the Territory to take up arms for their own defence and protection. During the past ten months they have exhibited a patient endurance in the midst of circumstances which showed they were willing to suffer as long as it was possible for human nature to bear the oppressions of a relentless foe. Without putting out the arm of revenge they saw their kindred, friends and neighbors murdered by the merciless savage; they saw homes desolated and helpless children carried into captivity and they saw invaluable amounts of property spirited away from their ranches and grazing districts. Whilst witnessing all this, they have looked with a

confiding eye to those government agents who have the power and means to afford them relief, for that protection which it is their duty, and should be their pleasure, to give. Vain have been their expectations. The official ear has been deaf to their appeals. Although long suffering with a thousand tongues, has supplicated for redress, it has not made a sympathetic impression upon the blunted sensibilities of those to whom the petitions were addressed.

In the end the instincts of manhood claimed the mastery over the spirit of submission. There was no longer virtue in forbearance. To prevent utter ruin and devastation to the Territory, the armed intervention of the good and the brave citizens became absolutely necessary. The call was made upon them to come forth and put on the armor to do battle for their country. The response was immediate, enthusiastic and patriotic: it evinced a determination to dash forever from their lips the cup of bitterness from which they had drunk so many unwilling draughts.

In this we have a good beginning. Will it terminate gloriously? The answer will depend upon the conduct of those who go out to hunt the enemy. In them now rests the hope of the country. To them will the public attention be directed for the next few months ensuing. Deeds of bold and noble daring, such as characterize successful Indian warfare, it is anticipated will be heralded throughout the Territory, as having been accomplished by the valiant avengers of the blood of slaughtered citizens. There is nothing to prevent these anticipations from being realized if the soldiers will resolutely determine to do their duty and inflict the punishment upon the barbarians which they so richly merit. Brave hearts, animated with the consciousness that they are engaged in the right, that they bear arms in a just cause, that theirs is a work which commands itself to the appropriation of civilized humanity, cannot fail to accomplish the relief of their impoverished country from the raids of a foe that knows no mercy, that has for so many years subsisted upon the fruits of the toil of the industrious citizens of the Territory and that is a vagabond upon the face of the earth. This is an object that must be accomplished before our people can with security lie down when the shades of night surround them; this must be done before our people can with certainty say, their flocks and their herds are their own; it must be done before our people can be released from the thralldom of servitude to the barbarian. And the volunteer force that is about to go into the field are the ones to do it. Never did any army go forth in a more righteous cause; never did one go in pursuit of a more devilish enemy.

Let the same spirit of vigor which has marked the beginning of the good work be continued and there will be no doubt in regard to the issue. Perseverance and valor will lay the Navajoe conquered and subdued at the feet of those upon whom they have accustomed to prey not only for subsistence but as a means of enriching themselves. The banner once unfurled to the breeze it must not be folded until the conquering army shall have returned from the field of strife.

A CORRECTION.

There is an effort being made by some who are grossly ignorant or maliciously dishonest, to create the impression that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs is in part responsible for the wrongs which the citizens have been suffering at the hands of the Navajoe Indians. No assertion could be more destitute of truth. As early as October of last year the Superintendent turned these Indians over to the military authorities to the end that they might be chastised for their misconduct. Since that time the Indian Department has had nothing to do with the tribe, nor could it have anything to do with them, because so far as the Department was concerned, war had been declared against them. We do not presume any sane man will contend that the Superintendent has the means or authority to send out an army to punish refractory tribes of Indians; or that any power is vested in him, through which he could administer a wholesome chastigation to them. As soon as they were given in to the hands of the military his connection with them ceased and cannot be renewed until they shall have been reduced to a condition suitable to make them fit subjects to be treated with by the civil authorities.

The pretence that an official letter written by the Superintendent to the Commis-

sioner at Washington City, was the cause of the suspension of the so much talked of spring campaign, is as silly as it is unfounded. Were its contents of the nature that has been erroneously attributed to them, they could not possibly have had the effect that it has been alleged they had. For the sake of the argument suppose it to be admitted that the letter contained material that would have had the influence with the Secretary of War to induce him to send an order to the Department Commander requiring him to discontinue his preparations for a campaign. Then would the knowledge of the contents of the letter have to be brought home to the Secretary. For without that knowledge he cannot be supposed to have been influenced by the views of the Superintendent. If he did not know what the Superintendent had written how could he act upon it? The facts of the case are these: The order for the suspension of the campaign was in the hands of the Military Commander here in Santa Fe before the much condemned (but in itself harmless) letter could have reached the secretary of war. The letter bears date Feb'y. 12th 1889 and the order to Col. Fauntleroy bears date Feb'y. 25th 1889, so it is seen at a glance that Col. Collins' letter would have to have gone from Santa Fe to Washington City, been examined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by him sent to the Secretary of the Interior, to be sent by him, after having examined it, to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of War to have made his order, all in the space of thirteen days. Every person knows that twenty days by the Overland mail is as quick time as mail matter can be transmitted between the two cities.

The folly contained in the allegation is so transparent, that the wonder is that men could be found possessed of the hazardous to attempt to impose it upon any community however credulous it might chance to be. By their own showing they demonstrate the impossibility of their proposition being anything than false, and a wicked attempt to create an erroneous impression on the public mind.

Letter from Judge Batte.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Sept. 2nd, 1890.

Ed. of Gazette:

Sir:—I am not fond of scribbling for newspapers but sometimes do so, only because some facts I think ought to be known by the people at large. Such are the facts now daily occurring in the Rio Abajo and some of them in my immediate neighborhood which if any person else would take the trouble to report to you for publication I would gladly remain in the shade.

Since I last wrote to you, you have heard of the important robbery our neighbors of Punic faith (the Navajoes) perpetrated at Fort Craig. I was informed by one of the mail conductors about the same time, that the Mascadero Apaches had made a descent upon the neighborhood of Dufa Ana and in like manner had driven off some 30 or 40 head of cattle.

A short time since one or more Navajoes in the night time near Belen, entered a garden and filled their wallets with green pumpkins, green corn and Chili verde but were discovered and so closely pursued that they were forced to drop a good portion of their plunder. The probability is that they had been seized with a longing for "garden sass" being cloyed in the abundance of fresh meat obtained from Craig and elsewhere. Their taste and enterprise are at least worthy of admiration. About the same time or a little before, the Curé of Albuquerque was on the road west of the river, leading from Albuquerque to Las Lunas, when some seven Navajoes rushed upon him from the sand hills near Los Laetes and pressed him so closely that they forced him to "take water" and save himself by rushing into the river. These Indians have but very little respect for the clergy and can boast of a mesalliance of one of the Divine attributes—"they areno respecters of persons."

About the 26th ult. a party of Pueblos from Isleta set out on a trading expedition to the Comanches. When they got into the Cañon del Inferno (literally rendered the Valley of Hell) they found themselves in what is called in common parlance, a Hell of a fix, surrounded by Navajoes who succeeded in killing one Pueblo and wounding five, carrying off 16 of their burros. This was at the agreeable distance of 19 or 16 miles from "our house" on the main pass-way to Chulilli. The Pueblos report two Navajoes killed by them. About the same time, probably a detachment from

the same party, took a turn round by the Agua Coyote (Soda springs) which happens to be at "our ranch" and at the still more comfortable and neighborly distance of 8 miles from "our house," and helped themselves to 10 or 15 of Uncle Sam's fat cattle, being then and there larded, eating "our grass" and drinking "our soda water" as it comes sizzling and bubbling up from the Lord's footstool. About the same time (perhaps) another detachment from the same party, proceeded on the main road to Fort Stanton to another little ranch of ours (which is of no use to us whatever being exposed to the Indians) called Cedar Springs, and took some 25 head of mules being then and there pastured by Mr. Wheeler. I am afraid our ranches will acquire a bad reputation as safe pasture grounds.

To clap the climax, yesterday morning just about daylight when warlocks, elfs and sprites betake themselves to their hiding places, and just as the people of Atrisco across the river from Albuquerque, and at the far end of the morning shadow of the Albuquerque flag staff, were turning their cattle out of corral, these Rob Royas which might be well rendered Red Robbers of Navajoe, to the amount of (amount not known) with a red and bloody banner of defiance thrown to the breeze and with whoops and yells as only an Indian can yell, surrounded the outgoing cattle to the number of some hundred and made off with them "over the hills and far away" towards the Rio Puerco. But this time Bo-lah-ah-ah counted without his host. He unfortunately fell within the range of the gallant and energetic Capt. McKain, who routed them last winter at the crossing of the Muerto. On receiving the news he immediately threw himself and his company into the saddle and let out in hot pursuit across the sand hills towards the Puerco. About ten o'clock in the morning an express returned to hurry up Capt. Lucas' company of spies and guides and reported that McKain was in sight of the Indians and could plainly see the dust rising in the distance. Infantry in the mean time were started by the commanding officer at Albuquerque with provisions on the trail of the pursuing force as a relief. The Indians were reported to number from 10 to 100 and were said to have run off from 25 to 150 animals. (Here follows an amusing sketch of the excitements attending the rumors brought into Albuquerque in reference to the pursuing party, but we are compelled for the want of space to omit it, as well as some spicy allusions to Col. Fauntleroy's cloudy letter to Gen. Scott.—Ed.)

Sept. 4.—I was informed to-day by a reliable citizen from Mandera a small town east of Sandilla Mountain that on this day a week ago the Indians ran off in the day time from that place 8 head of horses.

Sept. 5.—Today we have the sad and startling intelligence that the Indians have rubbed out the mail party near Fort Craig on the route from Santa Fe to El Paso, killing the conductor, Mr. Devers, and his assistant and another man (a passenger) destroying the mail and coach, carrying off the mules except one which they killed and dined upon, upon the ground. The men were taken to Fort Craig and buried. Of a verity I believe there is "one or two or a few Navajoe rollers" round about here as Col. Fauntleroy says in his Scott letter. The particulars of this affair you will get from the mail contractors (no doubt.)

Capt. McKain returned from his Navajoe chase on Monday evening having failed to overtake the Indians as I am informed. He, however, displayed the right sort of energy. Will Fauntleroy and the Governor after all these occurrences any longer hesitate in calling out a large Volunteer force?

Respectfully,

S. M. PAIRD.

We are authorized by Messrs. Amberg and Co., present proprietors of the Santa Fe and El Paso Stage Line, that an armed escort will travel constantly with each coach, sufficient in number to give ample protection to all travelers who may desire to go that way. This will continue until all danger on account of the Indians shall be completely removed.

A gentleman was speaking the other day, of the kindness of his friends in visiting him.—One old aunt, in particular, visited him twice each year and stayed six months each time.

Pope says: "A man should never be ashamed that he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday."